Probably thunderstorms; cooler.

Great Oaks From-Litt' Acorns Grow . . .

The me of to-day were the boys of yesterday. It is easy to sell the first suit. The second and third are the story tellers. Customers who are men to-day wore our Knee Pant Suits as youngsters. That tells the story of worthy clothes. Start right-with a When Suit-keep at it and you won't go astray. Boys' all-wool fancy Cassimere and Cheviot Combination Suits (two pairs of Pants with each Suit), for

\$2.48, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00

Men's all-wool Cheviot and Cassimere Suits, up-to-date styles and

\$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.00

Powers' Blend...

DARING ROBBERY OF A YONKERS

SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

caped While Police Were Learn-

ing What Had Happened.

of the town, held up Lyman Cobb, the aged

cashier, stole \$4,400 and escaped. About 12:15

the cashier and Treasurer Williams, the

of clothes, entered and engaged Cashier

expected to meet a friend there who would

make a large deposit. The young man

turned to go and the cashier returned to his

desk, under which he noticed something

black, which he at first thought was a dog.

The black object sprang up and moved to-

wards the cash drawer. The startled cash-

ier turned to the window, expecting assist-

ance from the young man with whom he

had been talking. The young man, how

ever, covered the cashier with a revolver.

cashier's head while he transferred pack-

package in his haste. With his revolver

still covering the cashier, the man on the

inside backed slowly to the gate, opened it

and passed out, walked through the narrow

passage in front of the executive office door

The men hurried out of the door, keeping

Mr. Cobb covered with their revolvers to

the last. It was some seconds before the

cashier recovered. Then he caught up his

revolver, pressed the electric button and

rushed towards the gate. He shouted as he

sageway met Treasurer Williams coming

from his office. Shouting that the bank

had been robbed. Mr. Cobb hurried to the

door. Down Hudson street in the direction

of the Hudson River Railroad and the Hud-

son river two men were seen running. A

few minutes later several police officers ar-

rived. Mr. Williams did not know what had

happened, and Mr. Cobb was too much ex-

cited to tell. The officers understood the

excited and almost hysterical associate,

Finally the police gained an idea of what

had taken place, but by that time the rob-

bers had disappeared. Cashier Cobb cannot

give a good description of them, but re-

members that both appeared under twenty-

The money stolen was mostly \$1, \$10, \$20

and \$100 bills. There was also one \$1,000 bill

and two checks amounting to \$200. The

thieves were evidently professionals. While

the first was talking with the cashier the

second crawled along the floor, through

FRENZIED BULL RUNS AMUCK.

Sensational Wind-Up of La Grande

Fiesta De Yuma.

YUMA, A. T., April 12.-La Grande

Flesta de Yuma wound up last night with

wild West sports and Spanish bull fights

the five days' revelry. The feature of the

show which drew the crowds was the Span-

fighter. Captain Carlos Garcia, from Juarez,

Mexico. Captain Carlos Garcia and his

troup of torreadors and picadors, including

La Carlota, a female bull fighter, displayed

wonderful skill in fighting flerce animals,

but a magnificent black bull, Porfieri Diaz,

proved himself almost invincible, and be-

fore he was dispatched in the third fight,

in which he was used, he caught Captain

Garcia on his long slender horns and ripped

open the man's jaw. Captain Garcia's wound may prove fatal. After goring and

madly mutilating Garcia, the bull, stung

and picadors, charged full at the bull pen

charged into the grounds surrounding the

ple. Many were injured. The roulette table

tossed high in the air and the money scat-

the main street of Yuma, but fortunately

no more people were in the way. After a

long chase and hard work the bull was re-

Strikers Not Upheld by Their Union.

CHICAGO, April 12.-The Illinois steel

works, at South Chicago, resumed opera-

tions this morning. About one hundred

rail finishers, whose striking involved 2,500

men, were not re-employed. The finishers

were not upheld by the officials of their

union, and as a result their places were

filled, the 2,400 men in other departments

returning to their labors, and the mills are

Hurricane in Louisiana.

HAMBURG, Ark., April 12.-News has

been received here of a hurricane which de-

vastated the country near the Ouchachita

lowed by hail, which destroyed crops.

river. Several plantations were swept clear at the rate of forty-five miles an hour.

tered in the dust. Straight through the

the gate and under the cashier's desk.

five years old and wore mustaches.

Opposite Postoffice.

BIG 4 ROUTE New York and Return

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE On account of the Dedication of the Memorial Monument

General U. S. GRANT J. T. Power & Son The Grandest Military and Naval Pageant

Erected to the Memory of

Grand Review of the United States Armies BANK CASHIER HELD UP AT WASHINGTON,

At the close of the War of the Rebellion. Tickets will be sold to the public at the above rate, and to organized bodies in uni-

form, twenty or more, on solid ticket, One First-Class Fare for the Round Trip | \$4,400 Stolen by Two Men, Who Es-Tickets will be sold April 23 to 26, good

to return till May 4. Call at Big Four Offices, No. 1 East Washington street, Massachusetts aveuue and

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

CINCINNATI TRAINS

C., H. & D. RY. Cincinnati, 7:30 a. m Incianapolis, 3:40 a. m. Cincinnati, 11:20 a. m Cincinnati. Cincinnati, 7:45 p. m DAYTON TRAINS, C., H. & D. RY. Indianapolis, 3:40 a. m. Indianapolis, 10:45 a. m. Indianapolis, 2:45 p. m. Dayton.

C., H. & D. RY. Lv. Ind p'lls, *10:45 a. m. *6:40 p. m. *8:40 p. m. v. Ind'p'lis, 7:05 p. m. 4:09 a. m. 6:15 a. m. Except Sunday. Tickets and information at Union Station and Washington street, corner Meridian. GEO, W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

TOLEDO AND DETROIT TRAINS

Dayton, 11:00 p. m

The Popular MONON ROUTE line to CHICAGO Time re- 43 HOURS

FOUR DAILY TRAINS

Leave Indianapolis-7:00 a. m., 11:50 a. m., m., 2:35 p. m., 4:37 p. m.

Local sleeper in Indianapolis ready at 8:30 p.
m. Leaves Chicago, returning, at 2:45 a. m. Can
be taken any time after 9:30 p. m.

Ticket offices. 2 West Washington street, Union

Station and Massachusetts-avenue Depot. GEO. W. HAYLER. D. P. A. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Deformity Apparatus, Trusses, Elastic Hos-lery. Largest stock of Artificial Eyes in the State. Invalid Chairs of all kinds and accessories for the sick room. Trusses made and properly adjusted. Store open every Saturday

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO. 77 South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

RICE CROP FAILED.

And Now Death Is Reaping a Harvest Among Famished Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.-According to advices brought by the Gaelic, natives in the vicinity of Ichang, China, are dying by hundreds of starvation. The grain crop last year was almost a total failure, and as the people exchanged their maize for rice to last them through the winter, food has been scant for a long time. Supplies are now exhausted, and the harvest of death has begun. The officials are making efforts to furnish food for the starving people by sending in rice, but the supplies they are able to contribute are so small and the number of those in direct need is so great that little good is accomplished. Owing to the difficulty of transporting the rice in the famine districts, only those living along the waterways are aided. For those in the interior there is no help, and mortality is great and growing stead- which constituted a crowning feature of Even in the sections that the relief supplies reach the amount given to each ily is so small that it serves barely to sustain life, and does not relieve the pangs of hunger. No estimate of the loss of life is given, but it is reported to be

KILLED MANY PEOPLE

Confession of J. W. Fetzer, Who Was Arrested for Making Bombs.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 12 .- The Deseret News prints what is claimed to be a confession by J. W. Fetzer, who is under to frenzy by the torments of the torreadors arrest at Dillon, Mont., in which he says he and though it was strongly built, after sevkilled Dr. C. H. Nichols, superintendent of eral desperate attempts he smashed into the insane asylum at Washington, D. C., in kindling wood the panel of the pen and 1873. He says he has ten or fifteen other amphitheater, which was filled with peovictims, but will not plead guilty unless he can get a death sentence. Fetzer was ar- stacked with gold and silver coins, was rested here last week for making dynamite bombs and was turned over to the Montana authorities, charged with swindling the

WASHINGTON, April 12.- The Dr. Nichols referred to in the above dispatch died

MORE WARRANTS ISSUED.

Officers Ordered to Arrest Officials of the Globe Savings Bank.

CHICAGO, April 12.-More warrants were Savings Bank this afternoon, and officers | now in full blast. were sent out to arrest C. W. Spalding. president; A. D. Avrill, vice president, and C. C. Churchill, cashier of the institution. The complainant, Adolph Edeiman, charges them with embezzlement in that they accepted a deposit from him on the afternoon of April 3, knowing that the bank was in- of houses and stock. The wind was folsolvent. The bank closed on April 5.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS A REGU-

LAR HOLIDAY EXCURSION.

Journey Across the State by Two Trains, Having 659 Men in Irons, Made Without a Hitch.

TRIP REQUIRED EIGHT HOURS

FORMAL EXCHANGE EFFECTED AT CARMEL, NORTH OF THIS CITY.

Hert Delivered 368 Men to Harley, Who Gave Back Only 291, Getting 77 the Best of the Bargain.

SEVERAL PATHETIC TOUCHES

MOTHERS AND SWEETHEARTS WHO FAILED TO SAY GOOD-BYE.

Do You Like It? History of Some of the Notorious In-If you want the best that money can buy ask for mates Who Had Their First Sight of Green Fields in Years The probability is your neighbor is using it. We refer you to them.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., April 12.-The transfer of convicts between the Jeffersonville and Michigan City prisons made former into the Indiana Reformatory, was accomplished to-day without a ripple of trouble. It was done by means of special trains starting simultaneously from the two institutions, the north-bound train carrying 368 older criminals, and incorrigibles from Jeffersonville and the south-State Prison. The methods pursued by the managers of both institutions were the mediately after being fed at breakfast and backed into the prison yards. A company of militia accompanied each train and in YONKERS, N. Y., April 12.—Shortly after | each coach of convicts were three guards, noon to-day two men entered the Yonkers Savings Bank, on Getty square, in the heart | The trains were hauled over the Pennsylvania and Monon roads and passed each other at Carmel, sixteen miles north of Ino'clock, when no one was in the bank but | dianapolis. There were no slips in the arrangements and each train arrived at its destination practically without incident. The Jeffersonville train reached Michigan City at 4:20 o'clock, and the northern train arrived at the Reformatory at 3:15 o'clock. The run north was made in eight hours

There was a general air of dejection among the prisoners at Jeffersonville last The man inside also held a revolver to the ages of bills to his pockets, dropping a \$500 | time benefits in their new home, they looked with disfavor on a change that new environments would inevitably make awk-

parture been guarded at Jeffersonville that there were not a hundred people gathered about the Reformatory this morning to see the departure. One resident of Jeffersonville. however, was alert very early. This was the Thomas Callinan, who was sent from Jackson county for manslaughter in He is a man of seventy years and crippled with rheumatism that he had to be carried from the hospital to the train on a stretcher. His aged wife shortly after his conviction moved to Jeffersonville to be near him. This morning by 5 o'clock she a glimpse of him as he was carried out. She did not know that the men were to be put on the train within the prison yard and that it would then be pulled out of the new railroad gate at the rear. She kept up her pathetic vigil until somebody told her that the train was pulling out over the main track and she turned just in time

to see it disappearing from view. Silently she turned and walked away weeping. When the train finally started on its journey across the State-a train which would bank had been robbed, but how they could | have precedence over every other train on the line—the convicts were given permission to converse with each other. This privilege, together with the fact that twelve hundred ham sandwiches and three barrels of ice water were aboard for their consumption, might have given to an uninformed passenger the impression that a great excursion party was moving along had it not been for the stern-faced guards and the prison stripes. The little kindnesses which Warden Hert had granted the prisoners were only in line with his reform discipline that has proved so successful during is two years at Jeffersonville, and made the prisoners loath to leave.

MANACLED IN PAIRS. Within the walls there was much hurry and rapid work, but no confusion. All within the prison, convicts, officers and visitors, were stirring by 5 o'clock and the men were given a good breakfast of hominy, coffee and bread, and immediately afterward the work of manacling them began. This was done at the south end of the big dining hall by four trusted convicts. The men were told off in bunches of eight and seated on a strip of carpet at the end of the hall. Here they were manacled in pairs and again told off to their seats. The men submitted meekly to the operation and many of them seemed to regard it as a joke. They sat quietly while the convicts acting as blacksmiths riveted the manacles on their ish bull fight, headed by the renowned buil legs. It was awkward at first when they arose and tried to walk and some of them almost fell, but by dint of catching each other close by the arms they managed to stand up and get along in a half hobble and half walk. As fast as a squad was manacled they were directed to seats near the door and when the shackles were on thirty they were marched to the train. which had been backed into the yard by the Pennsylvania Company. In the meantime the five men for the hospital car were stretchers and comfortably fixed there. The work of manacling the prisoners required an hour and twenty minutes and at exactly present, 368 in number. crowd the enraged animal sped, out into

big engines provided to haul the coaches up the steep incline to the main track of the J., M. & I. puffed back into the yard. The men left in the Reformatory raised a little farewell shout as their fellows pulled out. The men were counted and all were On the main track a coach containing Company A, of New Albany, under command of Captain Coleman, and the same parlor car in which Bryan crossed the State were hooked on. The parior car contained Superintendent Hert and Assistant Superintendent Garvin, of the prison, Superintendent Bonebrake, George E. Rockwell, Charles Hagerty and other officials of the Pennsylvania Company; Director Henry, of the Reformatory board; United States Marshal Kercheval and a number of newspaper men. Eight coaches were filled with the convicts, about forty-five being seated in each coach. A guard stood at each end of each car, while another patrolled the aisle, The bell cords were taken off, the doors taken from the closets and the windows nailed down. It was not believed necessary to bar the windows or doors. No pilot engine was sent out. The company had instructed all its section men to patrol the track thoroughly and they could be seen at every point along the track. The trip to Indianapolls was made absolutely without incident, the train moving along smoothly

The most interesting convict in the hos-

a skeleton at Vincennes. One day he had a lot of people out to see him and that night the cabin was burned and this charred skeleton was found where the bed had stood. On its breast was a watch charm that had been worn by Musgrave. had stood. On its breast was a watch charm that had been worn by Musgrave. He went to Chicago, where he grew whiskkers and changed his appearance. When the woman in the case endeavored to collect the insurance it was easy for them to

RECORD OF THE CONVICTS. Among the convicts on the train were forty-five life men, two of these being federal prisoners-Isaac Sloan and Randall Adams-convicted of killing a deputy marshal in Kentucky. Five of these life men-William Kennedy, Alexander Fleetwood, Alfred Jones, Martin Alexander and George H. Steyer-were taken unshackled. They have been the most trusted men in the prison and it is a fact that the most trustworthy men within the walls are usually found among life termers, men who have, in a moment of passion, killed somebody. Kennedy has long been the "star boarder" at the Prison South. He was caught in a melee at Greensburg at the big Logan celebration, the night before the election of bration, the night before the election of 1884, where the recorder of Rush county was killed in a fight with pickpockets. Kennedy was a boy of twenty-two, and circumstances pointed to him as the man who fired the fatal shot. He came of good people in Cincinnati, and his sister has made him famous by her untiring efforts to have him pardoned. She has traveled all over the country and done all sorts of detective the country and done all sorts of detective work in the effort to find evidence to clear her brother, even at times dressing in men's clothing. During his confinement his conduct has been most exemplary, and at one time he was parolled for a month by Governor Matthews to attend his dying brother at Cincinnati. At the end of the month he kept his word and reported at the prison to be again locked up. He is a good-looking young man, of thirty-six, as quiet and gentle in his demeanor as a woman. There has been good evidence to show that Kennedy never did the murder, but all efforts to pardon him have failed.

Fleetwood is the oldest man on the prison

twenty-three years. He came from Vincennes with his brother. They had killed Convict Jones, the next oldest known, is a typical old plantation darkey, who came up from Evansville for the murder of his wife twenty-two years ago. Preacher W. E. Hinshaw was taken in rons and he smiled pleasantly as he

boarded the train. He has been gaining and seems contented. You could his fellow-convicts that he is not guilty. Among the life men are two from Greenwhere they seem to have queer Both were sentenced for slaying the betrayers of their wives, an action that earns the respect of the public and juries alike as a usual thing. The victim of Noah Evans was his family physician, who had abused the trust placed in him, and Dempsey Robinson's victim had boasted of his exploit with his friend's wife. Thomas Shephard is a twenty-one-year

wife of Macy Engle, who lived on the line of Green and Sullivan counties. Engle found t out and Shephard decided to kill him in placed a lamp in the window after her husband had retired, so that Shephard could escaped punishment. Shephard was congot in the habit of leaving the prison every notified Warden Patten. The ladder was hauled in and about an hour later Shephard rang the bell at the door and asked to be let in. He had on a dress suit over his stripes and had been in the habit of thus concealing his identity. The authorities never found out where he got the ladder or the skirt, or who it was he visited on the

THE PENALTY OF PERJURY. Among those who went north was Frank Nelson and George Levy, who have a pe culiar story. Nelson was convicted of criminal assault in Dearborn county on Martha sentence of twenty-one years. When he came here he found Levy, an Israelite, who was in for horse stealing, and was about to promised Levy \$1,100 if he would go to Lawthough he had never been in the county before, he was tried as an eccessory and given eighteen years. Both are now serving their sentences. The convicts most feared were not the

life men, but the men in for burglary and kindred crimes who have criminal records all over the country. One of the most desperate of these in the crowd to-day was Charles Rivers, captured after helping blow the safe of the Bloomfield Bank. He belonged to a desperate gang operating in Chicago, St. Paul and various other cities of the Northwest. He has a hard, cold but very intelligent face, and watches his guard like a lynx. In this category belong also George Evans and William Wright, famous porch climbers, and John Henry, a member of the celebrated Bruce gang, caught at Terre Haute. These are but a few of the 368 men that looked eagerly out of the windows, doubtless with much longing as the train sped across the country, and every one of them had a history more or less interesting. Engineer James McGregor kept the throttle watchful eye upon everything. The run to Indianapolis was made in two hours and forty minutes. The only stop made was for a few minutes at a water tank out in the country and a couple of seconds at the Belt crossing. At Seymour, Columbus, Edinburg and Franklin there were crowds numbering a hundred or more, who gazed curiously at the train as it rushed through, The convicts waved their hands at them and a few of the people smiled in return, but hardly with the gladness of greeting. The stop at the Belt was long enough only to change engines, and the train flew on through the city, going around the "Y" at South street and up the Monon track past Massachusetts avenue, the Pennsylvania

engine having given way to a Monon loco-TRANSFER OF WARDENS. The south-bound train, bearing the convicts bound for the Reformatory, was met at Carmel, sixteen miles north of Indianapolis. Here the Reformatory officers left the train and the State Prison management took hold. The Monon people had taken charge of the running of the train at Garfield Park and carried it along in rapid fashion. It had been thought that at this meeting of the trains there would be trouso smoothly that the officials had ccased to bother themselves about the possibility of any mishap. The meeting came and went without a ripple of excitement among the men, further than the natural curiosity they felt to have a look at each other. The mor. In talking with you they were a t to tell you that they regarded it as passing strange that it should require seven coaches of convicts to take care of one coach load of militia and see that they did no damage. They also regarded with great interest the fact that the car Bryan traveled in was hooked on to their train. They declared that if Bryan could be dug up and sent back to make them a speech they would give him a hearing. There was a hearty cheer as the two trains passed, and they were stopped just after they had passed long enough to transfer the military companies, the New Albany company returning with the south-bound train and the Indianapolis company coming back to Michigan City with the north-bound train. The rest of theh journey north was as thoroughly devoid of excitement as it had been up to this

All the towns along the northern portion of the journey turned out large crowds to see the train go through. Since the passage of the south-bound train in the morning the news had spread rapidly and curiosity drew big crowds to every town. train arrived here at 4:20 o'clock this after-It was backed down into the prison yard and the men marched out of the cars to the cellhouses. The work of cutting the manacles from their ankles was begun at once and occupied about an hour. By this visable to undertake to march them to the big dining hall. Accordingly they were given supper in their cells. As is but natural the new men are a bit nervous and anxious as to what treatment they will get from the new guards and taskmasters. but this will wear off in a few days and they will settle down to the monotonous life of the prison. It is understood that Warden Harley will introduce the classification system here tary of the prison directors. Sheriff C. H. pital car was Benjamin Musgrave, who at- on July 1, the same that has been in use Sherer of Monticello, George Reinhart of

tempted to swindle the life insurance companies out of \$39,000. He had a female accomplice passing as his wife and about half the insurance was taken out for her, while the rest was made to his mother. He hired a cabin near Terre Haute and got a skeleter at Vincenness One day he had

a list of the men to be transferred accomservice and arrangements were made with - case of any accident. Superintendent Hert for the manufacture of shackles. Contracts were made with the two railroads on the same terms obtained by the State. Six deputies were pressed

AT THE REFORMATORY. Northern Prisoners Received After a Not Unpleasant Ride.

to Jeffersonville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 12 .-Warden Hert has 291 new prisoners locked in cells of the Indiana Reformatory to-night and is much appearance at Burrord's store in Indianapolis, and he will also be remembered as the man who made a desperate attempt to and is much puzzled about how his newlyarrived guests from Michigan City Penitentiary will take to the Reformatory regulations that prevail here. The young convicts probably will all be placed in the second or probationary class, dressed in checks, until the good ones are promoted to first class, with the privilege of blue serge uniforms, and the incorrigibles are sent to the third class, with regular prison stripes. It may be that ere long stripes will be done away with in the Reformatory.

Warden Harley and his assistants have, for the past week or two, had their hands more than full arranging the details of the transfer to the Reformatory. Said Mr. Harley on the train that left Michigan City this morning with the convicts for the Rerolls in point of service, and this was his formatory: "The popular opinion is that the first look at green fields and woodland for convicts from Jeffersonville are the more the most of this opportunity. The greater a boy for the purpose of robbery, and got | that is a mistaken impression. Those longtime prisoners from the Jeffersonville penitentiary, hardened and desperate as many But these young fellows-well, many of them are 'tough'-that word describes them better than any other; they are new to crime, new to prison life, and I have found that they are really the worst men to han-

> The closest secrecy had been maintained, ignorant of the fact that Monday had been etermined on as the eventful day, and it ocked and preparations were begun for the journey south. The guards assembled, imnediately after dinner, in the guardroom and Warden Harley gave them minute instructions. Then followed the distribution of the lists bearing the names of the 291 tory. Each guard was assigned a certain number of men and the work of notifying begun simultaneously in each of the enormous cellrooms. The faces of the convicts uniformed keepers halted at their cell doors with the order. Many of the men had renoved part of their clothes and were lying idly on their iron bunks with a newspaper book in their hands, doubtless looking forward to another long Sunday afternoon flung their reading matter aside and sprang to their feet, their faces aglow with the prospect of a most unusual event in their prison life. The prisoners were ordered to pack up at once as much of their baggage as could be carried in their hands, and so soon as the men had gathered together their possessions, the guards unlocked the cells and the men stepped out into the corwalls. Warden Harley walked up and down in front of the lines and conversed pleasantly for a moment or two with many of the prisoners, whose tired, weary eyes invariably brightened at a kind word from the genial manager. "Plesse, sir," said one poor fellow, as h lugged a heavy wooden box out of his cell,

may I take this here along?" "What is it?"?" asked Mr. Harley. The box was thrown open, disclosing a lot paper toys and innocent little trinkets, manufacture of which had doubtless helped to while away many a weary hour. The man reached down in the box and brought forth a photograph of a woman and a little boy.

A CONVICT'S TOYS. "Them's my folks." he said, proudly, as he held them before the warden's eyes,

"You may take the box with you," said Mr. Harley. "Thanks, sir;" and a look of deeper grati-

tude never was seen on a man's face. When every "transfer man" had taken his an order was given for absolute silence, while the guards searched all the men for weapons. The rules imposed were strictly obeyed, and the best of order prevailed durng their transfer to new quarters for the night. All of the south cellhouse convicts, booked for the Reformatory, were marched to the north cellhouse, while those prisoners in the latter place who were to remain in Michigan City were taken to the south cellhouse. Thus the "regulars" occupied for the time being, occupied the other. As the convicts marched across the courtyard in lockstep from one cellhouse to the other, guards, carrying guns, appeared on the prison wall at each end of the yard, where they remained like statues until the heavy iron doors had closed behind the last The transfer was completed without a break by 4 o'clock, and all was quiet again in both wings of the prison. At 8 o'clock at night a company of guards formed outside the prison gates and proeeded in double file to the Monon tracks. half mile distant, where they waited until the arrival of the special train from Indianapolis bearing Company D. State Militia, Second Regiment, under command of Lieut. Frank McCrea. The soldiers arrived shortly after 9 o'clock and were escorted by the guards to the prison hospital, where they were installed for the night As the procession moved at a brisk walk across the cement pavement of the yard, a yell arose from the convicts in the two ellhouses. Their ears had caught the even, Whether their yells were cries of greeting or defiance it was difficult to determine, but doubtless that weird, uncanny noise sent something of a thrill into the hearts of the soldier boys. But their disturbance lid not last long, and soon the lights were down in the cellhouses, and the prison was wrapped in silence. At 3:30 o'clock this morning the difficult task of shackling the prisoners was commenced. Three iron blocks were placed at

the entrance of the north cellhouse, and

two convicts at a time were brought to each block, where the right leg of one man and the left of the other were fettered together. As soon as the work was accomolished the men were marched in squads to the dining hall, and after breakfast they were promptly taken to the train of coaches waiting inside the prison yard. The convicts were assigned their seats in the coaches while the state mounted guard on each side of the tracks. prison guard was the train. There was no disorder. train was all ready for the start by 6:30 clock. Shortly after 7 o'clock the engine was made. The train contained nine coaches in all. Next to the engine was the after examination by Dr. Spinning, the prison physician, were pronounced too sick to ride in the regular cars. Dr. Spinning. with a complete surgical outfit, accompanied the hospital car. Next came six coaches of convicts, two in a seat, each heavy canes which they carry when on duty at the prison. The convict cars were barren of all the usual day-coach equipments excepting the seats occupied by the men. Following the last of the convict cars came the coach filled with the soldiers; and last of all was the private coach occupied by several of the prison officials, railroad and newspaper men and invited guests, including the following: Warden Harley, President Nebeker of the Board of Prison Directors, Clerk Whitiker, Chaplain Alexander. United States Attorney A. W. Wishard, Major G. S. Van Deusan of Michigan Representatives Henry School Michigan City and J. A. Hedgecock of Frankfort, George Harley brother of the warden, H. Van Voorst of Monticello, secre-

to make the transfer as soon as possible, grams were sent to the Governor at the Statehouse from every telegraph station. panying the order. This he received in the mail at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. The gine fired up and its men on duty, were long distance telephone was brought into ready to start out at an instant's notice in

INDIANAPOLIS CONVICTS. Of the 291 convicts on the train the majority consisted of first-offense prisoners. into service and Indianapolis was raked high and low for handcuffs. By 3:25 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday all arrangements had been perfected and Marshal Kercheval and his deputies were on their way to Leffersonville. and one of the most desperate men ever imprisoned at Michigan City. He was the only man on the train who wore handcuffs as weil as shackles, and the one man on whom the guards kept vigilant gaze. He is now serving a term for highway robbery. He sand-bagged and robbed the

break jail and almost succeeded. Among others of the transferred convicts well known in Indianapolis were Fred Fifer, the leader of the "opium gang," who confessed to thirty-five robberi s: Colonel Weaver, an all-round thief and side-partner of the notorious Whitt Starr, who recently escaped from jail and is now a fugitive from justice; Lawrence Corriden, George Hogarty and John Hulen, all con-victed of grand larceny; George Pursley, the negro burglar and a seven-year man Albert Kinchlow, sentenced for two years for attempted murder; and George Merritt, the colored porter who got into trouble receiving stolen goods. But perhaps the most interesting of all the prisoners was Frank Von Berg, "Austrian count and officer of the Austrian army." according to his own story, sentenced a few weeks ago for swindling in Indianapolis. His case is of such recent date that it is fresh in the minds of all Indianapolis newspaper

During the trip the prisoners were permitted to converse freely, and they made lowance of chewing tobacco in anticipation of this "day off," and they used the weed lavishly, to put it mildly. They gazed from | Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, the car windows with rapt attention as numerous streams, and doubtless some of through the very villages and towns where they had left saddened homes and broken some of them in many a day that they had seen the broad, open country. Despite the fact that the utmost precautions had been taken regarding the secrecy of the exact day of the great transfer, crowds were gathered at many of the towns along the line to watch the prison train rush past. At Monon, where a half-minute stop was made, a good-looking girl came hurrying down the road toward the station, her face flushed and one of her arms extended while she frantically waved her hand to one of the convicts. There had, evidently, been previous understanding arranged by letter between the two. But the girl was too late. By the time she had reached the track, running with all her might, the train had pulled out again and was speeding on its way, taking with it the young man she onged to speak to, her sweetheart or

The first change of engines took place at Guerny. The stop was brief and the train was at once traveling on faster than fore. There was a large crowd at Delphi. Warden Harley's home, when the train passed through at 10:30 o'clock, and the people recognizing Mr. Harley on the rear platform, waved their hands and handkerchiefs until the train was out of sight. MEETING OF THE TRAINS.

The most interesting incident of the trip was the meeting of the two prison trains at Carmel, north of Indianapolis. The train from the north sidetracked at that point at 12:01 o'clock and the southern train steamed up alongside. The stop was for about two minutes only, during which time Warden Harley and Clerk Whitiker, with Lieutenant McCrea's company of militia, were transferred to the train bound for Michigan City, while Warden Hert and Company D, under command of Captain Coleman, from south-bound train. Mr. F. W. Quimby, who had managed the trip of the southbound train to this point, now took charge of the train bound for Michigan City, and Superintendent Bonebrake and General Passenger Agent C. A. Rockwell, of the J., M. & I., came over to the south-bound train to return with it to Jeffersonville. As the convict coaches slowly passed, one to the north and one to the south, the inmates eyed each other through the car windows with much curiosity. Suddenly, as if moved by the same wild instinct, both trainloads of convicts burst into an uproar of shouting and boisterous language, which lasted until the two trains were a good distance apart. Aside from this sudden explosion of pent-up feelings, which soon changed, among the colored convicts especially, to the singing over of all the songs they knew, there was no misconduct whatever, and, to all appearances, nothing seemed further removed from the minds of the convicts than

any attempt at an outbreak, In view of possible trouble while passing Indianapolis, Warden Harley had not disclosed the route to the J., M. & I. tracks. He purposely allowed the impression to prevail that the train would run around the Belt. Instead this train was run over the Monch tracks through the city, passing of the prison while the "trans- | Massachusetts avenue and Washington street to the "Y" at the east end of the Union Station, where the switching to the J., M. & I. tracks was hurrledly made. After again speeding on its way to Jeffersonville, Only one stop was made between Indianapolis and the Reformatory, the train going through at a rapid time schedule. Whenever a stop was made the soldiers left their car and stood guard, half of the company on each side of the tracks. The rations served to the convicts on the train consistand headcheese, all they could eat. train went around the big curve, through

ed of bread and butter, bologna sausage At 3:45 o'clock, the train arrived at the great red brick walls of the Reformatory. the gateway and into the prison yard. A crowd, mostly negroes living near the prison, came hurrying across the common to see the unusual sight. The gates swung to as the rear engine puffed into the yard; a guard with gun in hand stepped out on the wall from the watch tower, and the long journey from Lake Michigan to the Ohio river was at an end. It was a matter of two hours before the shackles were removed and the convicts locked in their new The time consumed in the run from Michigan City to Jeffersonville was eight hours and twenty minutes, only five stops being made

PASSING THROUGH THE CITY. Convicts Shouted and Sung-Small Crowds on Hand.

The transfer of the convicts from prison to Reformatory and from Reformatory to prison was of considerable interest in Indianapolis. However, not many people saw the trains pass through, as few knew what that the time of the departure of the trains from Jeffersonville and Michigan City was to be kept a secret caused many to doubt the accuracy of the newspaper statements of the time the trains might be expected in this city. The Journal yesterday morning arrived and a few moments later the start | would reach this city at about 11 o'clock, but too many people, who would have been 'hospital," a baggage car sixty feet long, pleased to have seen the train, took this In this car on cots were the prisoners who, statement as an announcement of prison officials to deceive the public about crowds were along the line of the roads over which the trains passed through the the trains would come through the city, changing at South street, or would pass

It was nine minutes after II o'clock yesterday morning when the train bearing the at the side track opposite Garfield Park gines and crews would be made there. The (Continued on Second Page.)

THREE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

In Accordance with an Act "For the Promotion of an International Agreement for Bimetallism."

WOLCOTT, STEVENSON, PAINE

FIRST NAMED IS THE SENATOR, SEC-OND IS THE EX-VICE PRESIDENT.

And the Third Is a Wealthy Massas chusetts Republican, Who Is Said to Be a Sound-Money Man.

MAY VISIT EUROPE IN MAY

WHEN THEY WILL BEGIN WORKING FOR A MONETARY CONFERENCE.

President Cleveland's Pension Agency Consolidation Order Likely to Be

Revoked by McKinley.

to-night announced the appointment of Hon. Charles J. Paine, of Boston, Mass., and ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson them felt a thrill of excitement, if not of as commissioners to an international monesorrow, as their prison on wheels hastened tary conference. These appointments are agreement for bimetallism," and by its provisions do not require confirmation by the

It has been generally conceded that Senaleader in the movement agreement and widely known as an advocate of the silver cause. His trip to Europe last summer was generally conceded to be at least semi-official as the representative of the new administration. His tour extended over several months and embraced the leading European capitals. He had audiences with the most noted financiers and ministers and it is believed then laid the foundation for the international conference which the commission appointed tonight will endeavor to bring to a conclusion. Senator Wolcott is now serving his second term in the Senate, having been elected to that body in 1895. While a pronounced bimetallist he was a stanch supporter of the St. Louis ticket.

Ex-Vice President Stevenson, the Democratic member of the commission, though generally known as an advocate of bimetallism, was a stanch supporter of Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform. He and Senator Wolcott, however, are said to be in accord on the financial question.

Gen. Charles J. Paine, who may be termed the minority member, is a Republican and was a McKinley man. He is one of the most prominent business men of Massa-New Albany, took up their quarters in the chusetts, and is said to be a deep student of the financial question. While he is classed as a supporter of bimetallism based on international agreement, he is regarded as allied with the sound-money faction. He is a graduate of Harvard, being a member of the class of '53. General Paine is largely identified with railroads and other corporations, being a director of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and other large concerns, and a director of the Boston Institute of Technology, and was an intimate friend and associate of Professor Walker, the financial author and authority. He is a man of large wealth and probably better known to the public at large as one of the syndicate of gentlemen who built the cupdefending yachts Puritan, Mayflower and Volunteer. It is a fact not generally known that General Paine accompanied Senator Wolcott on his European trip last summer lieved that he went abroad with Senator Wolcott with the understanding that he

> It is not yet known when the commissioners will meet and organize. When an organization is effected, however, it is believed that Senator Wolcott will be made president. It is authoritatively stated that the commissioners will not go abroad before May 1, by which time the new embassadors will be at their posts and render the special envoys the assistance necessary in the consummation of their mission.

> SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. The "Stock-Ticker" Case Sent Back to

the Circuit Court.

WASHINGTON, April 12 .- The Supreme Court of the United States to-day denied the petition for a writ of certiorari in the case of the American Bell Telephone Com-Company to compel the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First circuit to certify the case to the Supreme Court. The case involves the question of royalties claimed from the Bell Company by the Western Union Company, and was originally brought in the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts to secure an account of these royalties. It is understood that about \$5,000,000 is involved. It appears that after instituting the suit the Western Union sought to have it dismissed, and after it was dismissed the Beil Company appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals, when the decision of the Circuit Court was reversed. The Western Union Company sought to have the case reviewed by the Supreme Court, but the opinion rendered denies this petition. This has the effect of taking the case back to the Circuit Court for further proceedings in accordance with the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals. The case is known as the "stock ticker" case. In the case of the American Publishing Company vs. the Fisher Brewing Company,

appealed from the Supreme Court of the Cerritory of Utah, the court, through Justice Brewer, rendered an opinion h as invalid the territorial statute validating verdicts in civil cases in which only nine jurors concur. The ground on which the in the seventh amendment to the Constitution and in the federal law confirming the statutes of the various territories, so far as they authorize a uniform course of proceeding in all casese whether legal or equitable. The court expressed the opin that uniformity was a prerequisite in all territorial cases. No opinion was expressed as to the validity of such a law under a state form of government. The case Itself involved a claim of \$20,000.

The court affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of Washington in the cases from that State involving the right to enoin the State and county authorities from evying upon the safes, time locks and other personal property of the banks under the state law of 1891. It was contended that the law was in conflict with Section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, but the court held that such was not the case

Justice Gray rendered the opinion of the court in the case of Morris L. Gladson vs. the State of Minnesota, affirming the de-